

NOTE ON THE GENERIC NAME CALODROMAS.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

(Read February 23, 1884.)

In 1873 ("Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium," p. 156), Messrs. Sclater and Salvin proposed the name *Calodromas* for *Eudromia elegans*, Lafr. & D'Orb. This name, however, is preoccupied, having been given to a genus of Coleoptera by Goudot, in 1832 (Rev. et Mag. de Zool.) I therefore propose as a substitute *Calopezus* ($\chi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma = pulcher$, $\pi\epsilon\acute{\zeta}\acute{o}\varsigma = pedestris$.)

DIAGNOSES OF NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS FROM KAMTSCHATKA AND THE COMMANDER ISLANDS.

BY LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

Read February 23, 1884, and published by permission of the Director of the U. S. National Museum.

1. *Pica camtschatica*, new species.

DIAGNOSIS.—Larger than *P. caudata* and with longer bill; inner webs of the longest primaries white to the extreme tip; feathers of the throat black to the base.

♂ ♂: Total length, 525 mm.; wing, 218 mm.; tail f., 279 mm.; expos. culmen, 35 mm.

HAB.—Kamtschatka.

TYPES.—Nos. 89,144; 92,695, and 92,698, U. S. Nat. Mus.

2. *Corvus grebnitskii*, new species.

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearly allied to *Corvus corax*, from which it differs in having the fourth and fifth primaries longest, and the latter decidedly longer than the second.

♂: Total length, 715 mm.; wing, 460 mm.; tail f., 255 mm.

♀: Total length, 660 mm.; wing, 426 mm.; tail f., 235 mm.

HAB.—Commander Islands, Bering Sea.

TYPES.—Nos. 92,759 and 92,760, U. S. Nat. Mus.

3. *Alauda blakistoni*, new species.

DIAGNOSIS.—Like *Alauda japonica* in the rusty tinge and the dark blackish brown scapulars and interscapulars, but differing in being larger and having a stronger and larger bill. The hind neck rusty colored, only dotted with small dark spots, forming a light collar between the strongly marked pileum and the dark color of the upper back.

♂ ♂: Total length, 187 mm.; wing, 116 mm.; tail f., 72 mm.; exp. culm., 13 mm.

♀ ♀: Total length, 186 mm.; wing, 109 mm.; tail f., 70 mm.; exp. culm., 12 mm.

HAB.—Kamtschatka and Bering Island.

TYPES.—Nos. 92,658 and 92,660, U. S. Nat. Mus.

4. *Dendrocopos immaculatus*, new species.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *D. pipra*, but with unspotted white under tail-coverts, and the outer rectrices pure white, without dark cross-bars, or only with trace of a single bar; white bars on the wing broader; malar stripe narrow, broken, dusky, but not black.

♂: Total length, 167 mm.; wing, 97 mm.; tail f., 61 mm.; exp. culm., 18 mm.

HAB.—Kamtschatka.

TYPE.—No. 92,700, U. S. Nat. Mus.

REMARKS.—This is *Picus kamtschatkensis* of TACZANOWSKI (1882), but not of BONAPARTE (1854), whose type specimen came from Okotsk, and not from Kamtschatka. BONAPARTE'S bird is, in every respect, a typical *D. pipra* and the name *P. kamtschatkensis* consequently an unconditional synonym of the Siberian form.

5. *Lagopus ridgwayi*, new species.

DIAGNOSIS: ♂ ♂, in summer-plumage, above brownish black with dark ferruginous brown cross-bars and mottlings, but without any trace of white, whitish, and grayish edgings or barrings; first summer-plumage with blackish jugulum as in *L. muta*; bill longer

and stouter than in the latter form; abdomen blackish in the perfect summer-plumage.

♂ ♂: Total length, 382-411; wing, 187-201; tail f., 102-112; bill from nostr., 10-12 mm.

♀ ♀: Total length, 357-384; wing, 179-189; tail f., 89-110; bill from nostr., 9.3-10.5 mm.

HAB.—Commander Islands.

TYPES.—U. S. Nat. Mus., Nos. 89,059; 89,062; 92,716; 92,709; 89,057; 92,712.

DIAGNOSES OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF FISHES FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.

BY TARLETON H. BEAN, M. D., and H. G. DRESEL, Ensign, U. S. N.

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The writers are preparing descriptions of all the fishes of the Gulf of Mexico represented in the collections of the United States National Museum, to form a bulletin of the Museum. As considerable time must elapse before the material can be ready for the press, they present here brief diagnoses of some of the new species in advance of the complete publication.

Siphostoma crinigerum, new species.

The types of this species are two males, No. 33,173, taken at Pensacola, by Jordan and Stearns. The species is closely related to *S. crinitus* (Jenyns), a species inhabiting the coast of Northern Patagonia.

The snout is very short, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head. Eye, 5 times in length of head. Head nearly 11 times in total length to caudal base. Height of body, half length of head. Length of marsupium is 4 times in the total to caudal base. Dorsal of 16 or 17 rays. Body rings 15; caudal rings 38 or 39. Dorsal fin above the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 caudal rings. The marsupium occupies 17 caudal